



Intermountain Power Agency

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ann Garrett
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FROM: Clark Layton

DATE: December 1, 1986

RE: IPP Historical Milestones

Attached is a document that has been prepared to summarize the Project's historical milestones. Please review and recommend changes and/or additions that you believe should be included.

Thank you.

CRL:bas

Attachment

IP11_001961

12/1/86

HISTORICAL MILESTONES
INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT

February 1957

The Utah Cooperative Association began exploring methods to secure low cost hydro-electric power from the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP). Members formed the Intermountain Consumer Power Association (ICPA) in May 1957 to provide direct support for acquiring the CRSP power (Contracts for CRSP power were expected by ICPA members in 1964).

1970

The United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) notified ICPA that expected energy resources from USBR facilities would not meet projected ICPA load growth requirements after 1975. ICPA began investigation of alternative sources of power for future requirements.

July 8, 1971

Application was filed with the State of Utah for rights to 50,000 acre feet of unappropriated underground water from the Navajo Sandstone Aquifer.

IP11_001962

1973

ICPA representatives met with Southern California municipalities to identify interest in the development of a joint action power project.

January 18, 1974

The Intermountain Power Project (IPP) was formed as a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Utah for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of constructing and operating a thermal power generating plant and associated facilities.

July 1, 1974

ICPA and the California cities of Los Angeles, Anaheim, Pasadena, Riverside, Burbank, and Glendale entered into the IPP Membership and Study Agreement setting forth membership interest and voting rights in IPP.

October, 1974

Salt Wash near Caineville, Utah, in Wayne County was recommended as the primary study site.

August 14, 1976

ICPA, representing IPP, approved a contract with the Wayne County Water Conservancy District for rights to 25,000 acre feet of surface water.

March 1977

The Utah State Legislature amended the Utah Interlocal Cooperation Act to allow municipalities to jointly develop electric generating facilities. Imposed fee in lieu of ad valorem property tax, sales tax, and required power sales offering.

June 22, 1977

Twenty-two Utah municipalities organized the Intermountain Power Agency as a political subdivision of the State of Utah under the Utah Interlocal Cooperation Act to construct and operate the Intermountain Power Project.

August 2, 1977

U. S. Interior Secretary, Cecil D. Andrus, notified the Project that locating a site other than Salt Wash would possibly be necessary in order to protect air quality in national parks.

August 4, 1977

Congress approved a variance to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 which would allow construction of the Project at the Salt Wash Site.

(Without the variance procedure, the strict Class I Prevention of Significant Deterioration Air Quality Standards included in the bill would have prevented construction of the generating station at the site.

August 10, 1977

Utah Governor Scott M. Matheson, after conferring with Secretary Andrus, directed the formation of an Interagency Task Force on Power Plant Siting to consider alternate sites for IPP.

November 8, 1977	Interagency Task Force on Power Plant Siting recommended an alternative site near Lynndyl, Utah, in Millard County.
March 30, 1978	Project authorized the performance of engineering and environmental studies necessary to incorporate the Lynndyl Alternative Site into the IPP Environmental Impact Statement.
August 24, 1978	Power sales contracts were offered to Utah utilities concluded. Twenty-three municipals and six rural electric cooperatives accepted 17 percent of the project output. Utah Power and Light accepts 25 percent.
September 28, 1978	Power sales contracts executed with Utah municipal and cooperative participants and Utah Power & Light Company.
September 28, 1978	IPA adopted the Power Supply Bond Resolution.

September 28, 1979

U.S. District Court for the District of Utah (Beaver, Bountiful Enterprise v. Andrus, No. C-76-227, Aff'd, 637F.2d749, 10th Cir. 1980) ordered a refund to IPP for costs collected by the U.S. Department of Interior for processing the Project's application for a right-of-way permit (which incurred the cost of preparing an environmental impact statement).

December 18, 1979

Project adopted Utah-coal-only policy.

December 19, 1979

Interior Secretary Andrus announced approval of the Lynndyl Alternative Site for construction of the 3,000 megawatt Intermountain Power Project.

January 31, 1980

Project accepted negotiated agreement for the acquisition of 45,000 acre feet of surface and underground water from five Millard County irrigation companies.

February 1980

The validity of the power sales contracts is upheld in the decision rendered in Murray City vs. The Treasurer, Murray City Corporation.

February 1980

Utah State Legislature approved legislation authorizing the Project to pay impact alleviation costs. It also imposed a gross receipts tax on Project revenues from the sale of electricity.

March 19, 1980

Project retained the engineering consulting services of R. W. Beck.

March 25, 1980

Project provided \$45,000 to the Millard County Community Council for land use planning, representing the Project's first impact alleviation payment.

June 8, 1980

Project issued a Prevention of Significant Deterioration Air Quality Permit from the Environmental Protection Agency.

June 11, 1980	Black & Veatch Consulting Engineers selected to be Project Architect-Engineer.
August 6, 1980	Power sales contracts executed with six southern California municipalities.
September 12, 1980	IPP Construction Management and Operating Agreement executed designating the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power as Project Manager and Operating Agent.
December 1, 1980	Excess Power Sales Agreement is executed between the 6 California cities, and 22 Utah municipalities and 6 rural electric cooperatives.
December 31, 1980	Assets of the Intermountain Power Project are transferred to IPA. IPP Board of Directors is dissolved and the IPP Coordinating Committee is formed.

January 5, 1981	Millard County Commission approved a conditional use permit allowing project construction in Millard County.
January 29, 1981	Four 750 megawatt turbine-generators were ordered from General Electric Corporation.
January 29, 1981	IPA adopted the First Supplemental Power Supply Revenue Bond Resolution authorizing the issuance of the 1981 Series A Bonds.
February 1981	<p>\$300 million of initial project capital funding was received from the sale of 1981 Series H Bonds.</p> <p>Proceeds were applied to repay study costs paid to date by participants, pay sellers of water rights, and cover ongoing Project costs and contingencies.</p>
May 1, 1981	Four coal-fired boilers ordered from Babcock & Wilcox.

May 13, 1981	Coordinating Committee established the Audit Subcommittee.
July 30, 1981	Project purchased 4615 acres of land from the U. S. Bureau of Land Management for construction of the Intermountain Generating Station, AC Switchyard, HVDC Converter Station, and common facilities at a site ten miles north of Delta, Utah.
October 9, 1981	Project groundbreaking ceremony held in Delta, Utah, and at the Project site.
December 1981	Project optioned 293 acres of property in Delta for construction of IPP worker housing.
December 10, 1981	Project provided \$8 million in impact alleviation assistance to the Millard County School District for construction of school facilities.

December 10, 1981	General Electric Environmental Services, Inc. awarded contracts for the Wet Flue Gas Scrubber System and the Fabric Filter System.
January 26, 1982	Project adopted a Project Procurement Code to guide all construction services and equipment procurement activity.
February 19, 1982	Bechtel Power Corporation approved to be Construction Manager.
April 16, 1982	Site Stabilization Agreement for IPP adopted by international unions and Bechtel Power Corporation.
April 27, 1982	Project Operating and Maintenance Plan adopted which established the Intermountain Power Service Corporation.
June 29, 1982	ASEA, Inc. awarded a contract for two HVDC converter stations.

September 1982	Installation of structural concrete was started.
September 1982	Project executed contracts with U.S. Fuels and Tower Resources, Inc. due for a portion of the Projects long-term coal supply requirements from reserves located at the King and Mohrland Mines.
December 28, 1982	Project downsizing from four to two 750 megawatt generating units was authorized.
February 1983	Structural steel erection commenced for Unit 1.
March 17, 1983	Project issued 1983 Series A Bonds totaling \$900 million, representing the largest joint action agency financing in history.

April 1983	Project executed contracts with Getty Minerals Co. and with Getty Minerals Marketing, Inc. for a portion of the Project's long-term coal supply requirements from reserves located at the Skyline and Star Point Mines.
July 26, 1983	Project executed contracts with Coastal States Energy Co. for a portion of the Project's long-term coal supply requirements from reserves located at the Skyline and SUFCO Mines.
September 1983	Unit 1 steam drum was lifted into position.
October 25, 1983	Project approved a \$6.6 million impact alleviation payment to Millard County for capital facilities and operational funds through the completion of Project construction.

December 20, 1983	Project approved a \$4.6 million impact alleviation payment to Delta City for capital facilities and operational funds through the completion of Project construction.
March 1984	Installation of wire and cable was begun on Unit 1.
March 13, 1984	Groundbreaking ceremony was held in Springville, Utah, for construction of the IPP Railcar Service Center.
June 26, 1984	Project executed the rail transportation agreement with Union Pacific Railroad for coal delivery.
September 1984	Unit 2 steam drum was lifted into position.
October 1984	Initial Project financing of \$4.4 billion completed by IPA (in addition to the \$1.1 billion financed by SCAPPA).

January 29, 1985	Project authorized first of a series of refunding revenue bond issues.
July 2, 1985	First scheduled coal train arrived at the Project site.
September 1985	Unit 1 boiler was successfully hydrotested.
September 16, 1985	Construction of the Southern Transmission line was completed.
October 1985	Construction of the Northern Transmission Line was completed.
November 1985	Unit 1 boiler was successfully fired.
December 1985	Steam blows to clean piping completed.
February 17, 1986	Turbine roll of Unit I was successfully initiated.

March 25, 1986

Project purchased U. S. Fuels
Mohrland Coal Reserves.

June 10, 1986

Unit 1 was declared commercially
available.

June 28, 1986

Dedication of the IPP Railcar Service
Center was held in Springville, Utah.

September 10, 1986

The First Generation Celebration
commemorating the completion of Unit 1
was held at the Project site.